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15. The composition of claim 9, wherein the stabilizers are selected from the group consisting of antioxidation agents, buffers, and acids.

16. The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition at a once-daily dosage will give steady state  $C_{max}$  of the doxycycline of 0.6  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ .

17. A method for treating rosacea in a mammal in need thereof, comprising administering an oral pharmaceutical composition comprising less than 50 mg of total doxycycline, which at a once-daily dosage will give steady state blood levels of the doxycycline between 0.1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 1.0  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , and a  $C_{max}$  of the doxycycline between 0.4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 0.8  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , the composition consisting of (i) an immediate release (IR) formulation of the doxycycline, (ii) a delayed release (DR) formulation of the doxycycline comprising at least one enteric polymer, and (iii) one or more pharmaceutically

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acceptable excipients, wherein the doxycycline in the IR and DR formulations is in a ratio of 75:25.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the mammal is a human.

19. The method of claim 17, which at a once-daily dosage, administration of the composition will give steady state blood levels of the doxycycline of between 0.3  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  to 0.8  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ .

20. The method of claim 17, which at a once-daily dosage, administration of the composition will give steady state  $C_{max}$  of the doxycycline of 0.6  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ .

21. A process for preparing a once-daily oral pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, the process comprising combining (i) an immediate release (IR) formulation comprising 75 percent of the total doxycycline with (ii) a delayed release (DR) formulation comprising 25 percent of the total doxycycline.

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